

# THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

"TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BLED FOR THE BATTLE, AND FOR HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 615 FIFTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## The National Tribune

"THE VALIDITY OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INCLUDING DEBTS INCURRED FOR PAYMENT OF PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES FOR SERVICES IN SUPPRESSING REBELLION OR REBELLION, SHALL NOT BE QUESTIONED."—SEC. 4, ART. XIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 3, 1882.

In forwarding his subscription for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE from Lawrence, Mass., Gen. George S. Merrill, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, says:

"The bold advocacy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of the rights of the soldier elicits my hearty approval. Keep on as you have begun, and do not consider your work accomplished until every soldier who is entitled to a pension receives it, and every soldier's widow and every soldier's child are provided for by the Government." (Signed) GEO. S. MERRILL.

Official Organ of the Grand Army.  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SIXTEENTH  
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R.,  
BALTIMORE, March 31, 1882.

To the Editor National Tribune:

SIR: I am so much pleased with the fearless advocacy of the soldier's interests pursued by your paper that I have taken a personal interest in introducing it into this Department. I further desire to make it the official organ of this committee, and will furnish you weekly with as much of this committee's correspondence as will be interesting to our comrades throughout the country who intend visiting this city on the occasion of the assembling of the National Encampment, in June next.

Yours, very truly,  
Wm. E. W. Ross,  
Chairman Executive Committee.

Now is the time to subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE while its batteries are trained on Congress and things are beginning to grow interesting. Price—only one dollar per year.

WHEN the Congressmen who have been opposing the passage of all pension measures go home to ask their constituents for a reelection they will find that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has filed a protest on behalf of the ex-soldiers in their districts. Subscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and help to drive another nail in their coffins.

THE demand for Minister Lowell's recall seems to be taking the form of a popular clamor, and a movement is already on foot to secure the appointment of a Western man in his place. It is claimed that Eastern statesmen are too complaisant in their attitude towards the British Crown and that the representative of the Republic at the court of St. James ought to be a person who will not hesitate to give the Lion's tail a severe twist in case of necessity. How would Frank James answer for the position of Lion baiter?

ELSEWHERE in these columns we have treated at some length of the unnecessary and vexatious delay which the obstructive policy pursued by the Democratic minority in the House in the Mackey-Dibble case occasioned in the consideration of important matters of legislation, and which finally compelled the Republicans to seek relief in an amendment to the rules which would put a limit to dilatory motions. Fortunately they accomplished that result, after a hard battle, on Monday last, and we may now hope to see Congress go to work on the appropriation bills in good earnest.

DECORATION day, falling this year after Whit Monday, which is a semi-religious holiday with the Germans in this country, and is a bank holiday in England and on the Continent, was more generally observed than usual by business men. The commercial exchanges were closed in all the leading cities from Saturday until Wednesday and trade was practically suspended. The banks, however, were kept open, except where the day has been made a State holiday, and mills and factories were operated as usual. But we believe business men would be better suited all round if Decoration Day were made a legal holiday in every State in the Union, and the members of the Grand Army ought to exert themselves as a body to bring about that result. It would place the day in the same category as the Fourth of July and Washington's Birthday, where it naturally belongs, and insure its perpetuation as a national anniversary.

### The Coming Encampment.

President Arthur, General Sherman, and several members of the Cabinet have accepted invitations to attend the coming Encampment of the Grand Army, and as the time approaches for the gathering it becomes increasingly evident that the occasion will be the most memorable in the annals of the Order. The various Baltimore committees which are charged with the duties of receiving and entertaining the visiting Posts are all hard at work, and the local enthusiasm appears to be steadily growing. Our readers have been kept thoroughly posted, through our Baltimore correspondence, in regard to the preparations that are being made for the event, and little now remains to be said concerning it. Parades, camps, fires, banquets, excursions, and fireworks displays, will fully occupy the time of the visitors, and our only concern is lest they may be surfeited with pleasure. However, our veterans are not easily discontented, and we presume they will be equal to the programme. Men who have faced the dangers of war are not likely to quail before the allurements of peace, and we suspect that our Maryland friends will be disappointed if they hope to subdue the Grand Army with soft-shell crabs and waffles.

The delegates to the Grand Encampment, however, have something more important to engage their attention than the sampling of Maryland hospitality. They are charged, among other things, with the duty of electing a new Commander to succeed that gallant officer, General Merrill, and that is a very grave responsibility. There will doubtless be a keen rivalry among the friends of the several candidates for the honor, but it will make very little difference upon which one of the contestants the choice of the Encampment falls, providing he is personally worthy of the distinction. To merit such a trust it is not enough that he should possess a brilliant war record. He must be something more than a brave soldier. The Commander of the Grand Army should be a man of culture and character, whose sole ambition is to advance the interests of the Order and who is above the reach of the politicians of either party. His name should be a guarantee of the honorable objects of the Order—a bulwark of defense against slander and malice. Such a name it will not be difficult to find, and we do not doubt that the delegates will be governed in their choice by their desire to promote the growth and prosperity of the organization rather than by any considerations of personal friendship. There would be a manifest impropriety in the advocacy by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of the claims of any particular candidate, and it is pleasant to know that among the aspirants whose names have been brought forward there is none in whose election it could not cheerfully acquiesce.

Another question which is likely to engage the attention of the delegates, as we have previously had occasion to remark, is that of uniforming the Posts, and it is one in which General Ross, we are glad to know, takes a special interest. There is much to be said on both sides of the subject, and a full and frank discussion of the various points involved cannot fail to prepare the way for intelligent and concerted action.

It goes without saying that the pension measures now before Congress ought to receive the careful consideration of the delegates. The voice of the Grand Army ought to be heard in support of all legislation that tends to secure justice to our ex-soldiers and in opposition to the demagogues who pretend that our ex-soldiers do not want it. If the Grand Army is silent, who can blame Congress for indifference? The Encampment should take occasion to condemn the tardiness of both Houses in passing upon measures affecting the interests of the soldier in the most emphatic manner, and it should put an end at once and forever to the silly talk of such journals as the New York Sun, which are constantly asserting that it is the pension attorneys, and not the soldiers themselves, who are demanding pension legislation. This is not in any sense a political question, but one, on the contrary, which solely concerns the welfare of the soldier; and it is not merely the privilege, but the duty, of the Grand Army to take high ground concerning it. If our pensioners do not find a champion in the Grand Army, where shall they look for one?

### More Delay.

It is not within the province of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to discuss party politics, except in so far as party politics affect the interests of the soldier, and we should be disposed to let the contest which has arisen in the House of Representatives over the Mackey-Dibble election case pass unnoticed, but for the fact that the effect of the dilatory tactics adopted by the Democratic minority is to obstruct legislation in which our ex-soldiers and sailors have a direct concern. Occurring at this late stage of the session, when the general appropriation bills ought to be engaging the attention of Congress, the consequences of filibustering must necessarily be disastrous to public interests, and nothing but a great national issue could justify either party in delaying the consideration of these measures. In our opinion the Mackey-Dibble case does not present such an issue. The facts are simply that the House Committee on Elections agreed upon a report in favor of seating Mackey, the Republican contestant, and was ready to submit it for adoption or rejection—the House alone being the judge of the election of its own members—but was prevented by the action of the Democrats, who claimed, in support of their attitude, that the report of the committee was based on forged evidence. Granting, for the sake of argument, although the facts do not bear out the supposition—that such was the fact, we still fail to see in what way that could justify the minority in preventing the committee from

bringing the case before the House, since, on a motion to adopt or reject the report of the committee, abundant opportunity would be afforded for a review of the evidence and a full discussion of the merits of the rival claims. More than this, it seems to us, no lover of fair play could ask, and even conceding, as we have said, that the evidence before the committee was trustworthy, we do not see upon what ground the obstructive policy of the minority can be defended. The Democrats who compose that minority are clearly responsible for the delay that has occurred in the transaction of public business, and they should be held to a strict account for any injury that public interests may suffer in consequence.

Without stopping to consider the effect of this delay in all its bearings, let us see how it touches the interests of the soldier. Our readers have already been made acquainted with the fact that the pension appropriation bill has been agreed upon in committee and that it contains a provision for the employment of some twelve hundred additional clerks in the Pension, Adjutant-General, and Surgeon-General's Offices, in order to facilitate the adjustment of the two hundred and seventy-four thousand claims that are now pending. Every day that the consideration and passage of this bill is postponed adds to the sufferings of our veterans. We have no means of getting at the exact figures, but of these two hundred and seventy thousand applicants for pensions, many are in destitute circumstances, and cannot much longer maintain the struggle with poverty and disease. Deaths are occurring among them daily, due, in great part, to the lack of the necessities of life, and it was and is in the power of Congress to prevent this by expediting the granting of pensions that ought to have been granted long ago. It has been shown time and again that without this proposed increase in the clerical force of the Pension Bureau, it will take at least ten years to dispose of these accumulated claims, and it makes our hearts ache to think of the misery that this long period of waiting would entail upon our crippled heroes and the soldier's widow and orphans. It is vain for our Congressmen to urge as an excuse for delay, that a few days or weeks can make no difference to these claimants; it is a question of life or death with many of them, and it is shameful that those who were so quick to offer their services to the country in the hour of its extremity should now be treated with such cruel indifference. The Government, it is true, prods peculiarly by this delay, since the longer the adjustment of these pending claims is delayed, the longer applicants there will be to pay in taxes, but we do not suppose that even the most relentless opponent of pension legislation would urge this as a justification for such a course. But it is difficult to discuss this subject in a spirit of calmness. When one runs over how long it has taken to arouse Congress to a sense of the necessity of making provision for the speedy settlement of pension claims, it is in the highest degree exasperating. The very moment when this provision is on the point of being made, to find a question of partisan politics blocking the way. We do not know what the general public are inclined to think of this last instance of Democratic filibustering, but we are very certain that it will meet with the emphatic disapproval of our ex-soldiers and sailors, and that when our Congressmen go home to appeal once more to the suffrages of their constituents some of them will find it difficult to explain their records.

### "Letters from the People."

The practice obtains among a considerable number of newspaper-publishers to prepare in the editorial sanctum "letters from the people" on a variety of subjects, which are printed over the signatures of "justice," "veritas," etc., and on which the editor variously comments. The object of this fraudulent device is, of course, to impress the public with the idea that the interest of its readers in the success of the paper is such that they cannot refrain from offering their congratulations on the "ability" with which the paper is conducted, and its immense "value as an advertising medium." Occasionally a bona-fide communication is received and the name of the writer is then published. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE finds no necessity for resorting to such transparent subterfuges in order to establish the fact of its widespread popularity, as well as its interest manifested in it among its many thousands of readers. Indeed our difficulty is to find space for the publication of even abstracts of the communications that pour in upon us from every section of the country, without encroaching upon the space reserved for news-matter. Our readers will see at a glance that the letters from our constituents are genuine. We give the name and post-office address of all, except in a few instances, where they are withheld at the request of the writer. It will also be observed that our correspondents are from East, West, North and South. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is one of the very few publications that finds its way into every State and Territory of the Union, and the zeal in its behalf manifested in a substantial way by its patrons will encourage us to still greater efforts in the interests of the soldier in the future. Through our "Soldier's Column" we are brought into a pleasant and intimate relation with our readers—an intimacy that we shall do our best to cultivate still further, as we grow in years and experience. We will show them that as our interests appear to be theirs, theirs shall be ours. We shall continue to make room for as many of these genuine "letters from the people" as we can possibly print. Many of our more pretentious journals would be as much surprised to see the daily mail-bag of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE as they would be to see the long lists of new names

that are constantly being enrolled upon its subscription books. We trust that our readers everywhere will continue to send in new names. Clubs can be readily made up with a little effort. Send us subscribers and send along your communications. We will find room for them at the earliest possible day in the Soldiers' Column.

### A Revolt of Labor.

There has probably never been a period in the history of the country when labor was so well organized as at present, and although we do not anticipate any general revolt against capital in the immediate future, there can be no question that the attitude of the iron and steel workers of Pennsylvania and Ohio and the coal miners of Pennsylvania and Maryland is far from pacific. In 1877, when the dissatisfaction of the working men culminated in a series of bloody riots, the various industrial orders and trade unions were in no condition financially to carry on a protracted struggle with the employing interests, and when once the strong arm of the law had quelled the spirit of violence the strikes that had been inaugurated in all parts of the country came to a speedy termination. The immense number of unemployed men in every branch of trade was alone sufficient in the end to neutralize the influence of the unions, and after the suppression of the riots, as we have said, capital became absolute master of the situation. But in the five years that have elapsed since that memorable period the condition of labor has undergone a radical change. Three successive years of prosperity have enabled our workmen to reorganize their protective associations and replenish their treasuries. Unemployed labor is no longer abundant and strikers do not run the same risk as before of seeing their places immediately filled by new men. Then, too, the affiliations of industrial orders are more extensive than formerly. Our artisans have learned the futility of mere local societies and have greatly enlarged the scope of their associations. The amalgamated association of iron and steel workers, for instance, now controls the action of forty thousand men, which precludes the idea of replacing its members, in the event of a general strike, by outside labor. But while the workmen's organizations are thus in a better position than ever before to wage a successful contest, employers are also in a condition to make a stubborn resistance to their demands. It happens that at the present moment general trade is less active than it has been at any time since 1879, and manufacturers, although still busy, are no longer overburdened with orders. Whether the tide is on the point of turning or not it is too early to determine, but it is certain that the boom in business is over, and factors now more concerned about overproduction than their ability to supply the market. Under these circumstances it is natural that they should prefer a total suspension of operations for a period to the alternative of increasing the wages of their employees, and in the case of the iron and steel manufacturers that conclusion seems to have been already reached with practical unanimity. Instead, therefore, of driving capital to the wall, labor may only force a profitable idleness upon it and expend its energy to no purpose. It is no part of our intention to discuss the irrepressible conflict between capital and labor, but when one remembers that a strike of iron and steel workers in one county—Allegheny—of Pennsylvania alone would entail a loss in wages of \$2,000,000 per month, it is impossible not to feel that no good can come to labor from the conflict. Indeed, the statistics of strikes all go to show that they do not pay in a pecuniary sense, and that where no question of principle is at stake they had much better not be undertaken at all. Nevertheless, every laborer has a perfect right to strike if he chooses, and it is only the fool among capitalists who would deny it to him. There are those, it is true, who affect to believe that the rights of capital are superior to all other rights, and that it is an actual sin on the part of the workman to claim any for himself, but happily they are in an insignificant minority. Sensible people, however much they may deplore any antagonism between the two, are not likely to wish that labor were bound to the wheel of capital and deprived of all will of its own. They see but too plainly that the workman would not be the only person crushed under the wheel. While, therefore, we shall regret to see another useless contest precipitated between these hereditary foes this summer, we do not propose to lose our temper on that account or alarm our readers with predictions of riots, confagurations, and the like. If labor revolts, as seems quite probable, it will doubtless be a very peaceful rebellion, and we have a shrewd notion that the militia are in no danger whatever.

A QUEER story comes from Helena, Ark., to the effect that the colored people have organized a secret order with the object, as the story runs, of compelling their former masters to pay them an indemnity for their labor while in bondage. The whites are reported to be very much exercised over the discovery, and as a measure of precaution have raised a military company. However, there is no immediate occasion of alarm, and the story is certainly one of the most amusing of the season.

THE rapidity with which Grand Army Posts are multiplying in all the Northern States shows that the spirit of comradeship is not nearly so evanescent as some of our statesmen have supposed it to be, and that our ex-soldiers constitute a more formidable element in our population than the opponents of pension legislation would like to believe. Perhaps, as time goes on, even Senator Beck may awake to the consciousness that it is not quite safe to ignore the rights of our disabled veterans.

### Our Living Heroes.

One of our subscribers complains that while the most distinguished heroes are paid to the memory of the dead heroes of the war, the claims of our living heroes are often neglected or forgotten. There is a measure of justice in the charge, and although we would not abate one jot or tittle of the praise that is the meed of those who died in defense of the country, we cannot help thinking that the public are too much inclined to regard these dead heroes as the representatives of all the devotion, the gallantry, and the prowess that marked the conduct of that glorious struggle. Dreadful as was the slaughter which attended it, the survivors far outnumber the dead, and their services are equally worthy of remembrance. Indeed it seems to us that in many respects the lot of those who are quietly sleeping their last sleep beneath the green sod of our soldiers' cemeteries is much the more enviable of the two. For them the bitter struggle for existence is forever over. Cannorous care vexes them no longer. Neither poverty nor hunger disturbs their repose. They are insensible to all human pain and suffering, and it is one to them whether their country remembers them with gratitude or commits them to oblivion. They fought the good fight and have entered into the enjoyment of their eternal reward.

But how fares it with those who shared with them all the privations of the camp and the dangers of the field? What is the lot of those who equalled them in fortitude and valor, facing death with the same dauntless courage, yet bearing a charmed life? Alas! their history is tinged with sadness. They came back from the South covered with glory, and were received with tumultuous rejoicings. It seemed to the brave fellows as if they were almost at the gates of paradise, and they thought they had done forever with pain and toil. Their hopes were all bound up in that sweet word—home! It was the ultima thule of their desires, and they looked forward fondly to spending the rest of their days in peace and comfort. And well they deserved to realize that bright expectation. If ever patriots earned the undying gratitude of a Nation they had earned it, and having, as they did, the sacred promise of the Government to care for those whom the fortunes of war had deprived of the means of earning a living, it is little wonder that they felt so secure of the future. Would that nothing had ever occurred to undeceive them!

But the hard, cruel fact is that as time went by, these living heroes of ours discovered that they had but survived one struggle to enter upon another—the struggle for existence. Some were fain to beg at the street corners, and for a while, public sympathy being still easy to arouse, the pennies fell rapidly into the outstretched cap. For a while, too, employers were disposed to show a preference to the soldier in filling vacant positions, and many minor offices under the Government were thrown open to them. It was even possible to secure action upon a pension claim without much delay. But to this period succeeded one in which the country seemed to have grown indifferent to the needs of the Boys in Blue and when in neither Congress nor the Pension Bureau was it possible to secure the aid which they so sadly needed. No language, however eloquent, can adequately describe the sufferings to which these living heroes of ours have been subjected by the wanton and cruel delay which has attended the settlement of their claims for pensions. Just think of it! There are at this moment two hundred and seventy thousand claims—the accumulation of years—pending before the Pension Bureau, and behind every one of them is some crippled soldier, or helpless widow, or fatherless family! If our dead heroes are worthy of admiration, what praise can be too lavish for our living heroes who have had the afflictions of poverty, as well as the perils of war, to encounter? Let us do what we can, at this late day, to mitigate their sufferings. Increase the force in the Pension Bureau and hasten the passage of the pension bills now waiting your action, gentlemen of the Forty-seventh Congress! It is the least you can do to atone for the cruel neglect which has been shown for those who are now doubly heroes in the eyes of all true patriots.

It is very pleasant to learn, from the letters which we are daily receiving from every section of the country, that our ex-soldiers appreciate the value of such a fearless champion of their interests as THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. We have endeavored to make it in every way worthy of the brave men whose cause it has espoused; we have not contented ourselves with printing a mere record of pension news, but have taken in the whole field of national affairs in the true spirit of metropolitan journalism. Both in the excellence of its news features and the ability of its editorial discussions THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE may safely challenge comparison with any weekly newspaper in the country. It is pleasant, as we have said, to know that its readers are sensible of this fact, and disposed to render it the most cordial support. They will pardon us, we trust, for suggesting, however, that the success of its efforts in their behalf must still largely depend upon the zeal which they display in canvassing for new subscribers. It is upon them that we must rely to bring THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to the attention of the thousands of our ex-soldiers whose names are not yet on our rolls, and we need scarcely say that in the proportion that its circulation is extended their interests will be increased. Let the good work go on!

THE great speech of Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, on the tariff, will be furnished to any person sending their address to this office.

### WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

In the Senate on Thursday, May 25, the bill appropriating \$251,055 to reimburse the Creek Indian orphan fund was considered, but not disposed of. The Japanese indemnity fund bill was discussed, and pending its consideration the Senate went into executive session.

In the Senate on Friday several pension bills for the relief of individual claimants were favorably reported. The Creek orphan-fund bill was further considered.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

On Monday in the Senate a motion was adopted to adjourn over Tuesday in honor of Decoration Day.

Mr. Saunders presented a preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of Nebraska, in favor of the payment of pensions to soldiers and sailors who were incarcerated in rebel prisons during the late rebellion.

Mr. Pendleton presented the petition of Adison Clark Post, No. 151, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, praying for the passage of a bill granting a pension of \$40 a month to soldiers who have lost a limb in the service, and that no reduction of tax on whisky and tobacco be made until the demands of justice to soldiers and sailors be complied with.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition of citizens of Ohio, praying for the passage of a law to increase the pension of persons who have suffered the loss of an arm, hand, leg, or foot, or equivalent disability thereto; all of which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The Creek orphan-fund bill was passed.

On Wednesday in the Senate several reports were made by committees; among them one for the relief of Fitz-John Porter. The army appropriation bill was favorably reported; also bills for public buildings at Lynchburg, Harrisburg, and Abingdon, Va., and Greenville, S. C. A bill was introduced by Mr. Logan, granting one year's salary to the widow of our late Minister to Peru, Gen. Hubert. The remainder of the session was devoted to the Creek orphan fund and Japanese indemnity bills.

### HOUSE.

In the House on Thursday the contested election case of Mackey vs. Dibble was taken up. The Democrats immediately resumed their filibustering tactics, and a war of words ensued up to the hour of adjournment.

Friday's entire session in the House was consumed in the consideration of the contested election case, the Democrats continuing to block the wheels of legislation by their refusal to vote. Among the petitions presented were the following:

By Mr. Dawes: From A. Kahlor and 175 others, citizens of Morgan county, Ohio, praying for passage of bill granting pensions at rate of \$40 per month to soldiers who have lost one leg, or one arm, or who shall have suffered equal disability thereto.

By Mr. Reuben: From B. T. Sanford, of Smith county, Texas, for himself and others, praying Congress to pass a law to pension the surviving soldiers of the Seminole war in 1836.

Both petitions were appropriately referred.

On Saturday in the House the Mackey-Dibble case was again taken up. The Committee on Rules submitted the following report:

"Amend paragraph 8 of Rule XVI so as to read as follows: 'Pending a motion to suspend the rules, or on any question of consideration which may arise on a case involving the constitutional right to a trial, and pending the motion for the previous question, or after it shall have been ordered on any such case, the Speaker may entertain in one motion to adjourn; but after the result thereon is announced he shall not entertain any other motion till the vote is taken on the pending question; and pending the consideration of such case only a motion to adjourn or to take a recess (but not both in succession) shall be in order, and such motions shall not be repeated without further intervening consideration of the case for at least one hour.'"

Mr. Randall and other Democrats objected to the consideration of the report, and various dilatory motions were made. A motion was adopted directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring to the bar of the House members who might be absent without leave. After disposing of some minor matters the House adjourned.

On Monday in the House the motion to amend the rules was discussed at great length, and was finally adopted—yeas 150, nays 2; Democrats not voting 129.

In the House on Tuesday nothing of importance was accomplished at the morning session. Upon reassembling at night the contested election case was taken up, but the Democrats continued their filibustering practices, and nothing was accomplished towards disposing of the case.

In the House on Wednesday the consideration of the Mackey-Dibble case was resumed, and several speeches were made on the subject. Finally Mr. Calkins moved the previous question on the original report of the Committee on Elections; whereupon Mr. Randall moved to recommittal the report with instructions. The latter motion was rejected, and discussion followed on Mr. Calkins' motion up to a late hour.

### REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

It is probable that the members of the Tariff Commission will be appointed in a few days. Five of the nine members of the board have, it is said, been agreed upon. They are: Vice-President Wheeler, of New York; Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, a former Democratic Representative in Congress, now president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; John L. Hayes, of Massachusetts, formerly president of the National Woolen Association; Henry W. Oliver, Jr., of Pittsburgh, a leading iron manufacturer, and R. R. Porter, formerly in charge of the Statistical Bureau of the Census Office. The South is urging the appointment of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, Duncan F. Kenner, and J. Hale Spigner, of Louisiana.

Four persons met a terrible death in a mine at the Kohinor Colliery, near Shenandoah, Pa., a few days ago. The killed were Martin and James Munnell, father and son; Owen Gallagher, J. McDonald, door-boy; John Stratt, a Polish laborer; Samuel Hugo, driver, and fatally injuring John Lee, the fire boss, and a Polishman. A fall of top rock occurred, forcing the sulphur down, and it quickly ignited. The force of the explosion was terrific. A number of men received serious but not fatal injuries. As the safety lamps furnished do not give as good a light as the ordinary lamp, some one at about noon lighted a naked light, and soon thereafter the fall of top rock occurred which carried the sulphur down. As the burned and mutilated bodies were brought up the excitement increased and many women fainted.

The Senate in executive session considered the following nominations: Navy—Commodore Johnston B. Creighton, to be rear-admiral; Captain William T. Truxton, to be commodore; Commander Alfred Hopkins, to be captain; Lieutenant Commander Charles D. Sigbee, to be commander; Lieutenant Oscar W. Farenholt, to be lieutenant commander; Master John Dwyer, to be lieutenant. Ada C. Sweet, to be pension agent at Chicago; Sidney S. Congdon, at Schaghticoke, N. Y.; Peter S. Clark, at Schoharie, N. Y.; John T. Boyle, at Trenton,